



Tattersall's Club Magazine

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NARROMINE

WHEN in 1828 Captain Sturt proceeded down the Macquarie River in his journey of discovery, the furthest western outpost stock station was Mr. Palmer's "Dilambli", located near the junction of the Macquarie and Talbragar, not far from Dubbo.

Stockmen followed on the tracks of the explorers and picked the best spots along the river on which they established stock stations.

On June 30th 1847, William Charles Wentworth is recorded as holding "Narromine" on which the village of Narromine later was established but no doubt Wentworth was in occupation earlier than this date. The run contained an area of 57,600 acres and the grazing capacity was estimated at 800 head of cattle and 4,960 head of sheep.

Narromine Run was bounded by Robert Smith's "Timberly Bungan" Run and by L. S. Samuel's "Euromedah" or "Mount Park" Run.

Apparently these leases expired about the end of 1851 for in January 1852, some changes took place when Wentworth and J. Christie received a fourteen years' lease of Narromine at an annual rental of £15.

And so the early 50's saw the genesis of Narromine.

Those were the days of ill-defined boundaries or no boundaries at all; the days when there were no fences except in the vicinity of the homesteads; the days of the shepherd and also the days of occasional trouble caused by blacks and bushrangers.

There was nothing poetical about the old-time shepherd of the west. His life of solitude and monotony remained for the most part unbroken and his solace was his black pipe and his companion, his dog.

The name Narromine—the original spelling later being changed to Narromine—is generally believed to mean "a man carrying honey" or just "honey-place" although this is not the only derivation in existence as another version suggests the word is a combination of two native words, "Gnaroo" and "Mine" meaning "duck and black" so "the place of the black duck."

Following the passing of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, better known as Robertson's "Free Selection before Survey" Act, settlers took up small areas and under these conditions the earliest settlers in the Narromine district appear to have been John C. Ryrie, who in 1866 took up 200 acres and J. Kinsella. Later came John Ryrie and John Alexander,

Francis Owens, Henry Langby, Matilda Webb, Michael Ryan, T. B. Webb, Joseph Bartier, James Fitzgerald and John Oates.

The present village of Narromine formed originally part of the Narromine Run. It occupied a Water Reserve notified in 1875 between the properties of William O'Neill and Timothy & Matthew Maher. The preliminary survey was made in March 1881, by Licensed Surveyor Terry; at that time an inn stood on the north east corner of William O'Neill's property near the junction of the main road and Dandaloo Street.

In February 1883 Surveyor Terry laid out the village into sections; names adopted for the streets recall many of the early pastoral stations—Burraway, Derribong, Ellengerah, Minore, Temoin, Cathundril, Dandaloo, Nymagee and Culling.

The first sale by auction of village allotments in Narromine was held at Dubbo on 23rd May 1884, when 24 lots were put up at an average price of \$5 per lot, 18 of which were sold for a total amount of £190.

As early as 1882 the citizens of Narromine asked for the establishment of a public school and a provisional school was opened in the following year.

Further progress came when the section of the railway running from Dubbo to Warren and which passed through Narromine, was opened on 20th October 1882. In consequence of this forward move the town grew so that the agrarian policy of the district changed and to T. J. Cahill of Mullengudgerly must go the credit of west of Narromine one of the earliest of the wheat crops. Then in 1886 the Narromine Pastoral Lease came into the hands of Frank Mack and Sydney Austin. These gentlemen, particularly Frank Mack, were really responsible for that great change which came over the face of the district and made Narromine an agricultural as well as a pastoral area.

Just before the close of the last century Narromine was incorporated a municipality, and the newspaper "The Narromine News & Trangie Advertiser" also came into being during that period, whilst in 1900 a flour mill was established.

The town grew rapidly. Citizens displayed a praiseworthy pride, for as early as 1905 a tree-planting scheme in streets

and gardens, for the beautification of the town, was inaugurated.

In 1910 Narromine became an important railway junction, when the Parkes—Peak Hill—Narromine line became an established fact.

In 1924 an aeroplane on the first aerial survey flight around Australia landed on a ploughed paddock at Narromine—so had transport progressed from the days of even the 1870's when there were no roads, only barely defined tracks, as the sole means of travel.

Narromine is an important wheat centre producing an enormous number of bushels annually; other grains, hay and green feed are also cultivated. The district supports many thousands of sheep, also many cattle and horses with a smaller but useful number of pigs.

Narromine is famous for its merino wool and also excellent for mixed farming. The fat lambs, sheep and cattle from these parts are esteemed highly by buyers, not only in New South Wales, but in other States. Citrus and stone fruits are produced in large quantities, the oranges being especially fine.

A rapidly-growing municipal electricity scheme, modern and well-equipped swimming baths, bowling green, recreation and sports grounds and parks make Narromine a pleasant town, well-equipped with those amenities which make for contentment and progress.

And thus, from the mists of the past, through prosperity and adversity and by the efforts of those pioneers who conquered the land, has Narromine come to occupy an honoured place as a wheat and wool centre of the West.



Narromine Branch.

The RURAL BANK

OF NEW SOUTH WALES



Established 14th May,
1858.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB

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T. T. MANNING

THERE were two men we met the other day, sporting contemporaries, past their active stage. Both had settled down sedately to bowls, but they were re-living the days of their young manhood when they had pushed in the scrums.

One had figured on Sydney Cricket Ground and the other on Moore Park; but that made no difference. They shared equal glory in remembrance, and stood on common ground as members of a splendid brotherhood.

This was as it should have been. Sport is sport in the real sense only when it is played by sportsmen; and sportsmen are not exclusive to any grade. A man may be a great player and still not a great sportsman. Similarly the lesser player, measured by standards of skill, may be the greater sportsman on the score of ethical qualification.

The tendency, nowadays, is to lose sight of the spirit of the game in the search for the greater personalities—the "ace players," "the crowd pleasers"—as they are addressed by a fawning public.

Glamour has its value, but no less valuable is the contribution of average competence. A game lives chiefly by what is put into it in personal zeal and in loyalty to its code and tradition. The majority, not the few, make this contribution individually in greater or lesser degree. Hence, there should be no distinctions in sport among sportsmen, on the field or off—however the public on its part may render tribute to "the heroes."

Vol. 17—No. 12.

February, 1945.

The Club Man's Diary

BIRTHDAYS.

FEBRUARY—

- 1st, W. T. Wood.
 2nd, E. E. Hirst, A. V. Miller.
 6th, C. O. Chambers, T. S. Prescott.
 8th, A. J. M. Kelly.
 9th, A. E. Cruttenden.
 11th, S. W. Griffith.
 13th, H. Norton, A. J. Matthews, W. C. Hildebrandt.
 17th, George S. Smith.
 25th, H. S. Clissold.
 (29th), J. G. O'Brien.

MARCH—

- 4th, Roy Hendy, H. L. Lambert.
 5th, F. J. Carberry.
 6th, A. A. Ritchie.
 10th, A. G. Collins.
 11th, J. H. E. Nathan.
 15th, E. Moore.
 17th, P. Nolan.
 25th, J. Broadbent.
 26th, J. A. Roles, F. M. Albert.
 29th, P. Wolf.
 31st, R. Wootton.

* * *

Billy Longworth, speaking impersonally, says that all sporting champions he has seen, at home and abroad, have been men and women of quick decision. They resolve their problems more or less instantaneously; no pottering about.

* * *

The little I lost on Veiled Threat in the Anniversary Handicap was underpayment for the entertainment provided before the race in the form of reasons for and against the investment. Nobody seemed to know Veiled Threat's actual age, but it was considered to approximate nearer to sixty than fifty in the human parallel. Yet some men remained fast at fifty or sixty. Further the horse had won the race two years ago. How many years on, in relative proportion, was two years in the age of a horse and a human?

Veiled Threat himself may, or may not, have settled the problem. All I know is that the performance, as analysed in the official stand, was more entertaining than that on the course. Best of all, the old fellow made an honest effort to land the money.

I never lose much, or win much, but my luck was so dismal on the day that when Wilton Park was given me as "a good thing," my response was: "Anything I backed would fall down." It was wretched luck for the connections of this splendidly conditioned horse that an idle word should have been borne out as it was.



His Royal Highness, The Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke of Gloucester is a keen sportsman, and this interest is shared by the Duchess. Prince William, too, is showing early evidence of his sporting inheritance. Mounts have been obtained for the Duke, and it may not be so long before father and son go riding. The Duchess is an enthusiastic horsewoman; but it has been given out officially that the care of her young family will be her first charge, while public duties will also occupy a good deal of her time. As one who has had exceptional opportunities to observe, I should say that the Duke and the Duchess will fit nicely into the national and private life of Australia.

Flight-Lieut. Robert R. Anderson, one of the pilots of the Duke of Gloucester's plane, is the son of W. H. Anderson, member of this Club.

* * *

I don't know these things; but here is a problem that has often intrigued me: A yearling is bought, and doesn't fulfil expectations, or something goes wrong otherwise. It is sold. What then?

* * *

Hearty congratulations to Club-member A. T. Smith and his wife, who celebrate this month the golden anniversary of their wedding; the crowning point of a splendid partnership that has survived the trials and the stresses of the years—years fruitful in mutual happiness and in service to the needy.

* * *

Mrs. Smith has been a lifelong worker for charity. An expert in knitting and crocheting, she has always responded to calls for help, even when their urgency—such as the making of babies' clothes—has meant sitting up half the night. Her handiwork, given freely to charity functions, has netted large sums of money over the long years. In this war, as in the previous war, she has made generous contributions in parcels to the boys overseas. All the time she has preferred to stand in the background, accepting as her reward the satisfaction of having done a kindly deed. "Kind hearts are more than coronets—and simple faith than Norman blood."

* * *

Mr. Smith was an ardent cyclist, having been a member of the old Redfern Bicycle Club. He was captain of the Glebe Bicycle Club, and won many Cyclist Union trophies, including the mile championship of the Glebe Club. He took part in 50-mile and 100-mile bike runs, promoted by the Cyclist Union. He tells of one ride 40 years ago with W. W. Hilton.

They rode to Katoomba, thence to Jenolan Caves, through Oberon to Bathurst, on to Abercrombie,

Tuena, Crookwell, thence to Goulburn, Tarago, Braidwood, Araluen, along the Araluen Valley to Moruya, back to Bateman's Bay, to Nowra, and back to Sydney—in all, 900 miles.

His companion was a G.P.O. official, and the pair were given a splendid time by the local postmasters at all stages of the journey.

* * *

Winning of the lightweight amateur boxing championship by Kevin Thurbon revived a memory harking back to the early history of Leichhardt Stadium. After seeing a ginger-headed lad win a four-round preliminary, I called Pat McHugh aside and said: "That boy has the makings of the bantam champion of Australia. Meantime, don't have him belted. Match him discreetly. He is one of those rare fellows, a two-fisted fighter. On the night he wins the championship you might shout me a drink." The night arrived when Stan Thurbon, uncle of Kevin, justified my judgment. Pat McHugh will tell you that.

* * *

"Wait and See," a book of reminiscence by Albert Thomas, a butler who butted for many of "the best families," was consigned to the dustbin by "Sunday Telegraph's" reviewer, who quotes the author in the first and third paragraphs, and subjoins comment:

"I thought . . . of the lovely silver, the glorious wines in the cellar, all in the hands and power of

the Huns. Rather than see them touch the 1800 brandy or the pre-war bottle of Green Chartreuse, I should have doped the family with them."

But Thomas has his richly human moments.

"Our shelter is in the vaulted cellars, and what a glorious end it would have been."

Coffee, of course, will be served in the blue drawing room.

* * *

We lose a genial companion by the passing of Albert Maher. He seemed so full of life at our last meeting that none could have suspected a lurking death. Always he liked to muster me into a corner and draw on my information of world events, to argue a little, but always pleasantly, when our views got out of common focus. Few were more widely read or more sincere, if occasionally ardent, in their convictions. A good fellow withal, he will be missed in the luncheon-hour debates in the club-room, as also among sportsmen generally. He loved the land of his adoption and its people, while holding ever dear his native Green Isle.

* * *

Quite a number of members of this Club, primed with what is described as "good information," have had a succession of losing days, whereas their wives and members of their families, "not in the know," have come out consistently on the credit side. Women have a habit of guessing right.

Younger members of the British Service team who played an Australian Army XI at Sydney Cricket Ground surveyed with wide-eyed wonderment the picture gallery of English and Australian cricketers (ancient and modern) flanking the bar.

* * *

They looked in vain for pictures of Jardine and Larwood, but there were those of Syd. Gregory, standing 5ft. 4in., who (they were told), would have bashed the bumpers of Larwood and Voce through Jardine's "leg-trap" . . . "remarkable" . . . and Victor Trumper, who had made nine centuries in a wet season in England . . . "remarkable" . . . besides others familiar by tradition . . . "remarkable."

* * *

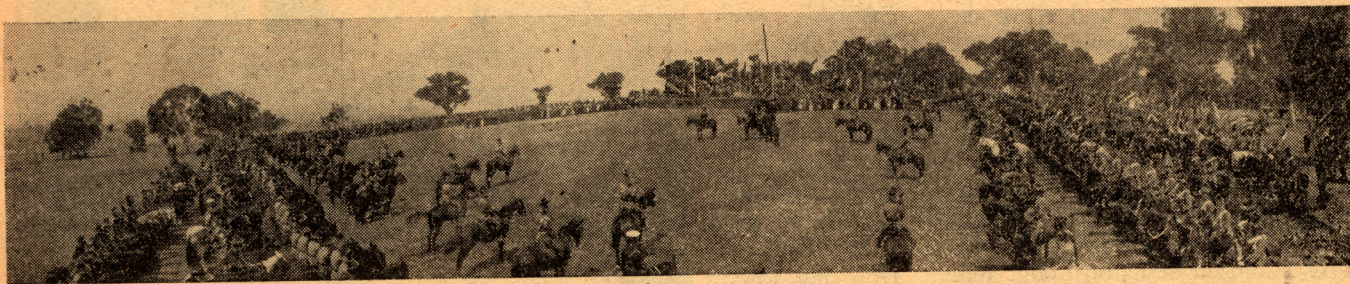
Had they seen other historic pictures, many of them dust-coated and unlabelled, scattered in other rooms throughout the members' stand, they might have had a word for those, too.

* * *

Handed me by a member (author unknown):

*Life is a sheet of paper white,
On which each one of us may write
His word or two, and then comes
night.*

(Continued on Page 13.)



Laying the Foundation Stone of the Federal Capital, March 13, 1913.

This historic picture of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Federal Capital on March 13, 1913, is brought into the news again by current events at Canberra.

The foundation-stone is in the southern portion of the square; on the right are the N.S.W. Lancers; facing the stone are the N.S.W. Mounted Rifles; on the left are Australian Light Horse.

Behind the Lancers are the late General Sir Charles Cox ("Fighting Charlie"), who was in command of the Regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel James McMahon, who was second in command of the Lancers.

General James Macarthur Onslow was in command of the Mounted Rifles, and the late General Sir Granville Ryrie was in command of the Australian Light Horse.

HOW GREAT HORSES ARE BRED—THE DOSAGE SYSTEM

By A. KNIGHT ("Musket")

Many sportsmen have tried in vain to breed and own a Derby winner, but while Dame Fortune has smiled upon the efforts of a few, those who fail to attain that ambition can be counted in their hundreds, not only in Australia, but in other parts of the world where "the sport of kings" flourishes.

Every now and again a great horse is chance-bred. For instance, there is the story of Signorinetta, ridden to victory in the English Derby by the Australian jockey Frank Bullock. How this filly came to be bred is told by her Italian owner, Chevalier Ginistrelli. Signorina, dam of this filly had won many races for the Chevalier, but on being retired to the stud had either been barren or had slipped foals to several horses. Then the Chevalier applied what he called "the boundless laws of love and sympathy." Not far from Signorina's stable there was located the Goodfellow horse Chaleureux, and when that stallion was taken out for exercise, as he passed Signorina's paddock, the horse and mare greeted each other with a neigh. The Chevalier, who had been vainly trying to obtain a nomination to the successful stallion Cyllene, noted what had happened, and then and there decided that the pair should be mated. So much for the breeding of this Derby winner, who carried off the Blue Riband of the Turf in 1908.

Then there was the Triple Crown hero, Flying Fox, who could be described as bred by chance. A stud groom once employed by the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Lodge told me that the Duke had sold a mare to a friend for £300. She turned out to be a regular outlaw, and on the friend complaining to the Duke that she was unmanageable, he was told to return the mare, who was aptly named Vampire. At the time Orme was the Duke's principal sire, and it was intended that he should be restricted to ten mares that season. When Vampire returned to

the Duke, the stud manager suggested that she be mated with Orme, he pointing out that one extra mare would not be too much for Orme. The Duke rather reluctantly consented, and the result of the union was Flying Fox, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas Derby, and St. Leger in 1899 and, incidentally, the fourth and last Derby winner of the Duke of Westminster.

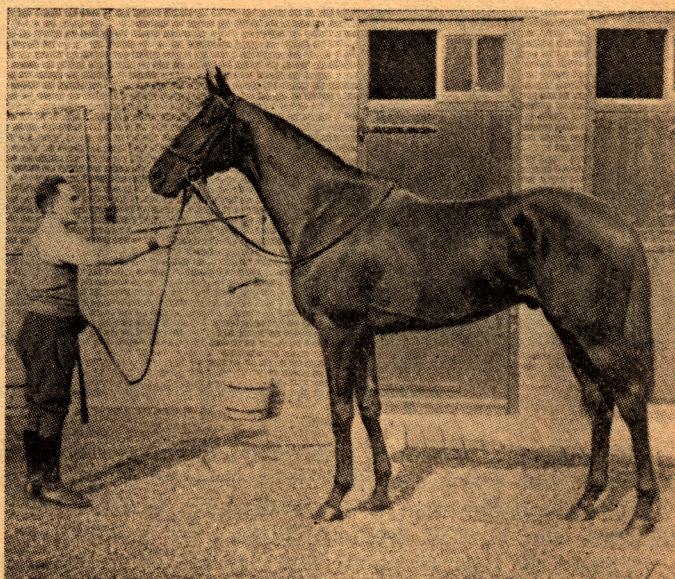
Among other high-class horses which owed chance more than choice to their existence was that superb equine Peter Pan, winner of A.J.C. Derby, two Melbourne Cups, and many other races. How his dam, Alwina, came to be sent on a visit to the imported sire Pantheon came about in this way. Percy Brown, of Randwick Lodge, Whittingham, decided to send three mares to Pantheon, and asked Mr. Young, manager of Mr. R. R. Dangar's property, to supply a mare to fill up the horse truck. On Mr. Dangar being spoken to, it was decided that the St. Alwyne mare Alwina should accompany Percy Brown's three to Pantheon's harem at Kia-Ora, Scone. "And," said Percy, in telling me the story, "the rich man secures a Derby and dual Cup winner from the visit, while from my three mares I get a trio of "no-accounts." Of course, it is quite possible that Alwina would have visited Pantheon under any circum-

stances, but chance, through Percy Brown, played its part in Peter Pan ever having been foaled.

A winner of many races in America some ten years ago had rather an unfashionable pedigree, and this caused a student of breeding to write the owner, asking why he sent his mare to that particular stallion. His reply was: "The reason I sent my mare to that horse was because his location was 100 miles nearer to my place than any other horse at that stud fee." So it is sometimes possible to breed an equine star by chance, just as it is possible to buy a Derby winner cheaply at the yearling sales. The late Dan O'Brien gave only 45gns. for Bob Ray, winner of the A.J.C. Derby of 1895.

The Dosage System.

For some years now the Dosage System has attracted an immense amount of interest almost everywhere, mainly as a result of the extraordinary success of the Aga Khan as a breeder of classic and high-class weight-for-age winners, as his mares are mated in accordance with the Dosage System. Of



Babram, by Blandford—Friar's Daughter, outside his own box after his retirement.

course, it must be understood that no system is worth while without the horse—that is to say, you must have a really good horse to elaborate any system.

The author of the Dosage System was the Frenchman Colonel Vuillier, and all the matings of the Aga Khan's stud have been arranged according to that theory of breeding, which had its birth in 1902. But it was not until 25 years later that the Colonel met the Indian Prince, and was placed in charge of the matings. The successes of such horses as Bahram, Mahmoud, Rustom Pasha, Dastur, Firdaussi, Theft, and others go to prove that there must be some merit in the Colonel's theory; for these horses helped materially to place the Aga Khan at the head of the list of winning breeder-owners on several occasions.

Working on the same lines as Bruce Lowe, Vuillier selected all the classic and other high-class horses, but instead of classifying them under their taproots, he analysed the pedigrees into their leading constituent parts. In other words, he found out how the best horses were built up. His researches, which must have been monumental, led him to the conclusion that the average analysis of all the best English horses resolved itself into the following chief strains and proportions thereof:—

(In Eleven Generations of Ancestors, who make a total of 3,550.)

Herod	750
Highflyer	570
Eclipse	540
Birdcatcher	300
Touchstone	300
Pocahontas	300
Voltaire	200
Pantaloon	200
Melbourne	150
Bay Middleton	120
Gladiator	120

Vuillier's theory is that where a stallion (or brood mare) is lacking or deficient in any of the above constituents, a mate should be selected who brings into the combination representing the offspring the blood that is missing or deficient in the other parent. Like any other sys-

tem, it may have its doubting Thomases, but the success which Vuillier achieved with the Aga Khan's stud compels attention. Blenheim was not bred by the Aga Khan, who purchased him at the yearling sales for 4,100gns., but when that Derby winner was retired to the stud he was mated with mares on the Dosage System; and so great was his success as a sire that he attracted the attention of a syndicate of rich American breeders, who gave a big sum for him. One of the first of his get was Mahmoud, an English Derby winner. In the States he quickly proved his worth by siring Whirlaway, who in three seasons became the world's richest stake-earner, his winnings amounting to the almost incredible sum of £175,300. Had American racing not ceased just after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, it is quite possible that Whirlaway would have added the rich 100,000-dollar Santa Anita Handicap to his credit, as the best horses are not crushed over there in order to give the no-accounts an opportunity of winning the richest of American races.

Not only had the Aga Khan the distinction of being the owner of Bahram, but he was also his breeder—a feat which he never expects to be able to duplicate. "To breed another Bahram," he said, "is beyond my wildest dreams."

This colt not only won the Triple Crown, but retired unbeaten in 9 races at the end of his 3-year-old career. He is also now in America, where his book for 1945 is full at 2,500 dollars, which is equal to 700 guineas. Mahmoud also won the Derby for the Indian, while Dastur was second to

April the Fifth in 1932, and then compensated for that defeat by scoring in the Irish Derby.

These lines only deal with the more important horses bred by the Aga Khan, but there were many other high-class winners to prove that the Dosage System must have its merits when applied to even such a vexatious subject as breeding. When a full brother to a champion proves a dud, that would seem to knock the bottom out of all theories; but when the Aga Khan, per medium of the Dosage System, has headed the list of winning breeders on many occasions and had the satisfaction of leading in four Derby winners in the short space of 21 years, there can be no denying that the scientific methods of Colonel Vuillier have produced results eminently satisfactory. A detailed description of the system would take up too much space, but it should be sufficient to state that the Dosage System means that the deficiency of certain strains of the horses mentioned should be compensated for in the strains of the other party to the mating. It certainly means a deal of research work—and by an expert at that—but its results where the Aga Khan is concerned speak for themselves.

But all the credit of the Aga Khan's success as a breeder does not



Blenheim, by Blandford—Malva, immediately after winning the Derby, 1930.

belong entirely to Colonel Vuillier, for, as stated previously, **without the horse**, no system can be a success. It was the Hon. George Lambton who selected the fillies which afterwards became the Aga's most successful brood mares. The Indian Prince asked George Lambton to become his trainer, but that post had to be refused, as his stables were full. So he was then asked to buy yearlings for the Indian.

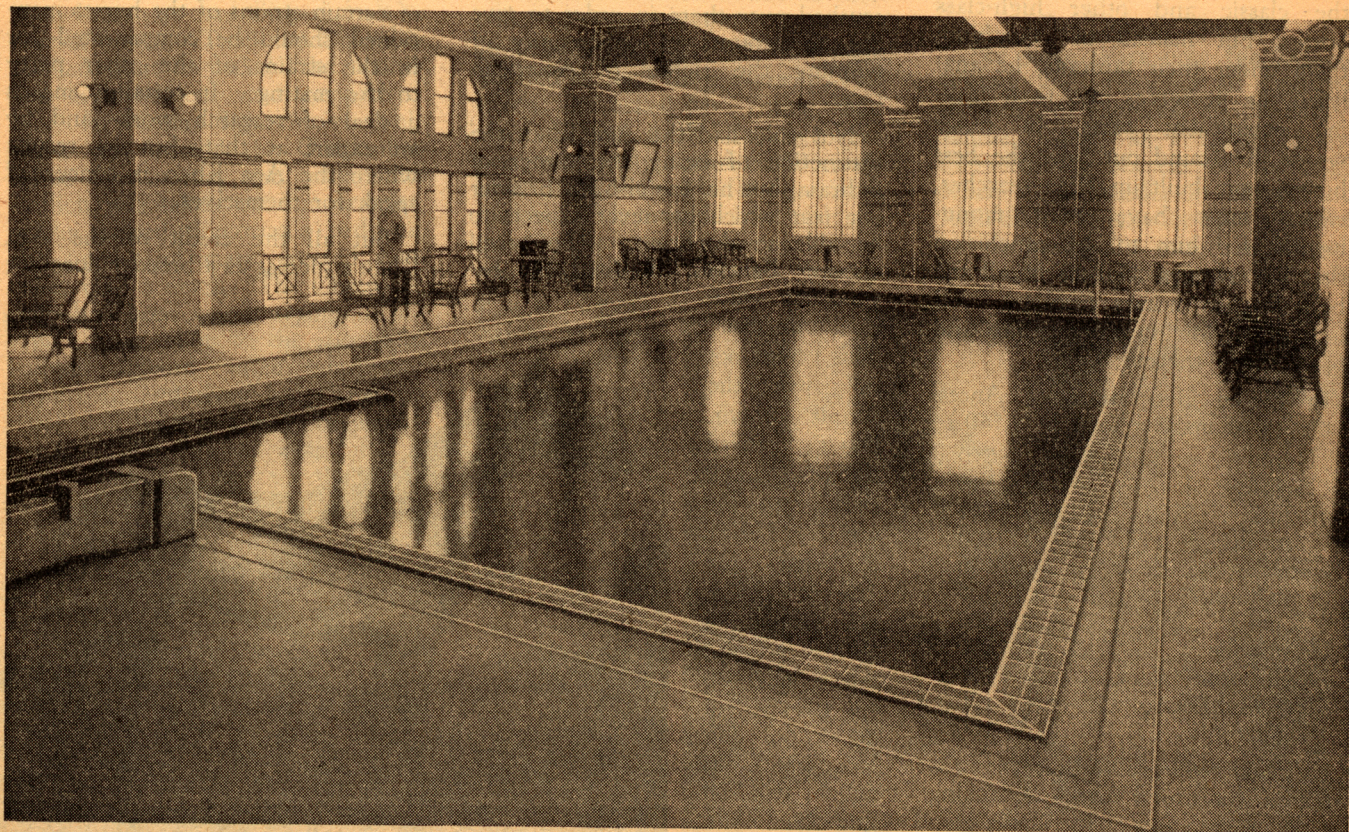
"I was to concentrate on fillies," said George Lambton, "and only buy a colt if I felt really keen on him." And by the time he left the Doncaster September sales he had purchased eight lots at a total cost of 24,520 guineas. At the subsequent sales in September George Lambton secured the spotted grey filly afterwards known as Mumtaz Mahal, which went to 9,100 guineas before shaking off other bidders. As she developed into one of the speediest two-year-

old fillies to ever grace the English turf, she repaid her purchase money and still showed a handsome profit, and later on became a famous brood mare, as did Teresina and Cos, two other fillies whom George Lambton's experienced judgment secured for the Indian magnate, who might well congratulate himself on having George Lambton as his buyer, for that famous trainer laid the foundation soundly of the successes achieved by this most fortunate of breeder-owners during the last half-century. Besides Teresina and Cos, two other purchases were Friar's Daughter and Voleuse. The former became the dam of Dastur and the Triple Crown hero, Bahram; while Voleuse produced that good winner Theft. "I bought the Aga Khan's mares," said George Lambton, "that had good breeding, good looks, good legs, and apparently good constitutions." And he certainly made a good job of it.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICEMEN IN LONDON

The "Cheshire Cheese"—a quaint little 16th Century English Inn, frequented in the past by Samuel Johnson—is a popular **lunching**-place for Australian servicemen and Australian Red Cross Hospital visitors in London. Cogers—a little hotel in Fleet Street, is another popular rendezvous. Here the wall above the bar flaunts A.I.F., R.A.N., and R.A.A.F. pennants, and a visitors' book is filled with the names of many Australians who have dined there.

All Australian repatriated prisoners-of-war and Australian sick and wounded servicemen in England are serviced by members of the Red Cross Society's London Unit. These representatives visit troops in hospital and take them comforts and books, and meet repatriation liners with Red Cross welcome parcels for homecoming prisoners-of-war.



THE CLUB SWIMMING POOL. (Third Floor)
THE ONLY ELEVATED SWIMMING POOL IN AUSTRALIA.

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

New Rule Suggested For Billiards Has Its Merits . . . Safety Tactics Can Be Overdone . . . An Old Rule Could Be Useful To-day . . . You Are Playing Better When You Are Not Getting Flukes . . . An Unusual Protest . . . Use Less Powder on the Bridge Hand.

Every year brings forth its crop of suggestions regarding new rules for billiards and snooker, but it is hard to justify any substantial alteration in anything that has proceeded on the even tenor of its way over so many years.

A point always taken by those in control is that new rules break up all past records. They also tend to smash traditions. However, one suggestion has been put before the Billiards and Control Council of England recently which gives food for serious thought. It is that a potted white should be brought up and placed on the centre spot of the "D."

It would mean that the striker would always have three balls on the table, and it may minimise overuse of the tiresome losing hazard game. The idea is novel, and undoubtedly holds almost illimitable possibilities.

There will be no hurrying over a decision one way or the other, but if the scheme ever comes into being, it is probable the rules will be altered to prevent the "three-way" miss which has been the chief medium of "safety" by amateurs over the years. Such an innovation would require a redrafting of the whole of the rules as the "second white" is a prominent figure in every move of the game.

Something About "Safety" Tactics

Mention of "safety" play so frequently adopted recalls that the best professionals are averse to running a coup.

According to world champions the most profitable "safety" shot is one that gives the opponent a sporting chance to score. Something at which he can "have a go," but with only slender chance of success. Too frequently have we seen a "three away" given as a means to defeat an opponent, and also witnessed the boomerang effect through an adroit move by the second player.

Aggression is generally more profitable than extreme caution.

There was a big Sydney club tournament final a few years back when the scores stood 249-all. Both players had been playing alleged "safety first" over the last 15 points, and the spectacle was woeful for spectators. So intense were the cueists that eventually one, oblivious to the actual scores, gave a miss, to present his opponent with the game.

An Ancient Rule.

Here's an ancient rule culled from old files:—

"If a bystander offer advice—unless asked to do so—he shall for every fault forfeit twopence for the good of the company, or shall not be suffered to stay in the room."

Something of the nature could be, with advantage, drafted to meet modern requirements.

Advice is too frequently handed out by onlookers and, to players, is as obnoxious as "back-seat drivers" in motor cars. Very often, too, in its way, it is just as dangerous.

Quite True, Too.

A chance remark overheard in the club elevator recently brings to mind an old truth which billiardists have known through the ages. The member said, *inter alia*: "I have improved my game so much that I have not had one single fluke all this week."

Although the remark was received with surreptitious coughings, it was actually hitting the nail right on the head.

The better the player the fewer the flukes. There's a very good reason. The good player knows what the balls are going to do when struck in a certain manner. The novice only hopes his judgment will prove correct, but his manner of cueing and aim very often produce entirely different results. So, players, when you are not fluking you are playing right up to your proper standard.

Then Spectators Laughed.

A most unusual happening took place in an English tournament re-

cently when a player protested on the strangest grounds ever. The complainant's ground was that his opponent's ball did not come to rest on the bed of the table or in a pocket as required by the rules and that, therefore, a foul had been committed.

Actually what happened was that, because of a faulty pocket, the ball had dropped through the netting and had come to rest on the floor. It would not require the wisdom of Solomon to decide that one, but, the report states, the protesting player was adamant in his attitude. An unconscious humorist can make much mirth at times.

Use Less Powder.

The habit of sprinkling powder on the top of the bridge hand should be kept down to a minimum.

On very hot days, or when the atmosphere is full of dampness, there is a definite tendency for the cue to "stick" as it runs between finger and thumb. Use of powder helps considerably for a few minutes, but gradually makes cueing even more difficult. Perspiration through the skin pores will have bad effect on the powder and produce a gluey surface. It will also clog the cue pores and render the stick useless in time. Best method is to rub a sticky cue sharply with ordinary brown paper and finish it off with a cloth rub in brisk manner. Quite a sheen can be worked up in such manner.

* * *

And now, to close off till next issue.

Did you ever hear of the porter at the Hotel Australia, many years ago, who rejoiced in the name of "Cue"?

Here was a mixture of speed and sluggishness. At times he would juggle baggage with astonishing skill and pace while at others every effort seemed an outsize in burdens. The reason was probably explained by his own explanation of how he came by his nickname: "I always go better when I'm well tipped" was the way he put it.



GANGWAY!



We'll have a Night on the Ocean Wave at the Club on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, when we'll cruise together in aid of the

SAILORS' DAY APPEAL

There'll be a gigantic promenade on the Second Deck, with shiploads of fun and frolic for members and their ladies. A full cargo will be on the manifest and there will be unlimited opportunities to make the voyage profitable. All benefits accruing will go down the hatches to swell the funds of

The Missions to Seamen
at the Rawson Institute

The Sydney Sailors' Home

Ex-Naval Men's Association of Australia (N.S.W. Branch).

The Merchant Navy Club

The Catholic Institute for Seamen

The C.U.S.A. Navy Club

In true nautical spirit we'll cast off at 19.00 hours, that is Six Bells—or 7 p.m. by the clock. Return to port will be governed by sealed orders.

All Aboard!

★ Set your chronometer by the stars
for the Sailors' Day Appeal
February Twenty-second.

T. T. MANNING,

Secretary.

WHY WE SMOKE

By JOHN DESMOND

Of our present national problems not the least is that of the cigarette. One estimate is that three out of every four males and two out of every five females over 16 use tobacco in one form or another. Ninety per cent. of them favor the cigarette. These sixty-odd million Americans, including men and women in the armed services, do away with close to a billion cigarettes a day, even in the face of the current shortage.

At a conservative estimate, smokers spent 100,000 man-hours daily reaching into their pockets for cigarettes and striking matches. Today they spend an incalculably greater number of man-hours searching the stores for their favourite brands and lining up in queues when one of them spots a tobacconist in the act of slipping a pack across the counter to a regular customer.

If these sixty million can get any satisfaction out of reaching for a statistic instead of a cigarette they can find ample comfort. The favourite sport of editors, tobacco men and a good many citizens is totting up production and consumption figures to prove that there really isn't any shortage, that

the tobacconist's empty shelves are a mirage, that if we'll all just be calm and if the black marketers will be virtuous the shortage will disappear.

Actually there are figures that make this picture plausible, even if it isn't realistic. The cigarette factories are still turning out cigarettes at pretty close to the billion-a-day rate. In 1944 civilian smokers burned up about 240 billions and the armed forces 88 billions more. For the chain statistic smoker it can be added that the entire consumption in 1941, the last peace-time year, was only 206 billion cigarettes, and as recently as 1937 a mere 165 billions were sufficient to keep the entire population satisfied.

Still there is the hard fact that we have a shortage. For GI Joe as well as for his civilian brother and sister cigarettes are being rationed by the inexorable law of demand. Basically, the reason for this situation is—as the Anti-Cigarette Alliance has been telling us for years—that we smoke too much, at a time when there happens to be a war on. About one-quarter of the cigarette production is going to the armed forces—enough to supply every man and woman in a United States uniform with fifty cigarettes a day, every day in the week. And the cigarette making industry doesn't have the additional manpower to meet the increased need.

One theory advanced for the acuteness of the shortage is based on the Army's thoroughness in looking after the future needs of GI Joe. The Quartermaster-General likes to keep a large supply of everything on hand and heavy withdrawals from the domestic stockpile for this purpose tie up billions of cigarettes which ordinarily would go to civilians. Cigarettes usually move from maker to consumer in less than thirty days. Thus an Army stockpile, in warehouses and in transit, of, say, a six-month supply for one-sixth of the nation's smokers would take a

heavy cut out of home-front smokes.

On top of this is the fact that many new people have become smokers in the war years, and almost every one is smoking more. The fellow who three years ago thought he was smoking his head off with thirty-five to forty a day now smokes fifty to sixty, when he can get them. And many women are equalling or bettering that mark. For every half pack of cigarettes smoked in 1937, America now smokes a full pack.

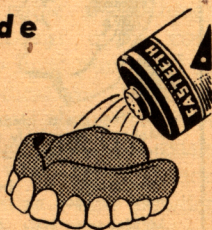
There is still another factor. Despite the shortage of particular brands most smokers have been able to get enough cigarettes to approximate their daily quota, but they are stalked by the fear that the supply might dry up. This makes them smoke more, thereby creating a vicious circle.

What would happen if America awoke some morning to discover that there wasn't a cigarette to be

Do FALSE TEETH

Rock, Slide
or Slip?

FASTEETH, a new improved powder, sprinkled on upper or lower plates, keeps false teeth firm and comfortable. Cannot slide, slip, rock or pop-out. No gummy, gooey taste. Keeps breath sweet. Get **FASTEETH** to-day at any chemist. Refuse substitutes.



FASTEETH

CLINTON-WILLIAMS PTY. LTD.

If it's a Clinton-Williams product
it's a good formula



Promote new growth with McMahon's Hair Restorer . . . easy to apply, economical and pleasant to use. McMahon's Hair Restorer is quickly effective in cases of falling hair, baldness, alopecia patches, scalp dryness. Excellent for dandruff, which goes in a few applications. Harmless to the most delicate skin. Use McMahon's, too, for keeping the hair lustrous and soft.

Obtainable from Chemists, Hair-dressers and Stores.

Wholesale: Craig & Aitken Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

McMahon's
GUARANTEED

HAIR RESTORER

had? The answer depends on the person asked. The average smoker reaches impulsively for another cigarette when the prospect is mentioned. Then he rationalises, "Well, it'll probably do me good. I always wanted to go off them, anyway." But, he'll generally admit he doesn't really want to be reformed and that it will be a bitter day when he has to be.

On the other hand, the Anti-Cigarette Alliance, whose chairman, William V. Maloney, has been working for years to bring about such a millennium through virtue, is overjoyed at the prospect that we may reach it now through default. Dr. J. Raymond Schmidt, the alliance's vice-president, has even worked out a six-point programme, including chewing on gentian roots, swallowing doses of Rochelle salts and cream of tartar and taking frequent Turkish baths, which, he says, will make breaking the habit easier. Dr. Schmidt's opposition to smoking is based largely on grounds of health. He tells how three leeches dropped dead when attached to the arm of a smoker, and cites medical authorities to the effect that non-smokers live eleven years longer than smokers.

This view is not unanimously held by the medical profession. The doctors are agreed that cigarettes don't do you any particular good, but they can't pick out a spot of

your anatomy and say, "That's where the coffin nails go in." They agree that smoking dulls the taste glands and thereby impairs the appetite, but they admit that a general sharpening of the national appetite at a time when food and oversize clothing are scarce could be calamitous.

In specific cases they find cigarettes harmful in connection with certain physical conditions, like hardening of the arteries and some forms of angina, but for the general population their case against the cigarette is no more documented than the case against Turkish baths. For every person who lives to be 100 by never touching cigarettes there seems to be another who smokes them incessantly and attributes his longevity to that habit. We won't know who is right until the actuarial tables get around to figuring out such things.

Perhaps the group most concerned over the possibilities of a cigarette famine are the psychologists. They have spent thousands of hours figuring out why Americans cheerfully pay out seven million dollars a day (half of it taxes) for a commodity that produces no discernible physical effect, pleasant or otherwise. They figure that if cigarettes mean that much to smokers their disappearance could have dire effects; could, in fact, interfere with our efficiency as the arsenal of democracy.

To understand how this could happen you must go back to the reasons why we smoke. A cigarette produces no effect, even remotely comparable to, say, the kick of a Scotch and soda. No matter how many you smoke they never make you the life of the party and they never imbue you with the courage and the bellicosity that are alien to you in sobriety. Even the narcotic effect of the nicotine is so slight as to be negligible. Then why do we smoke?

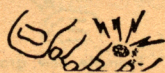
Because, the psychologists say, our lives have been conditioned by smoking. We start smoking because our big brother smokes and we want to be big, too. We keep it up because of a variety of mental and social associations that have been built up over the years

around smoking. So the psychologists say a smokeless America could be a pretty bad place to live in at least for a while. Whole patterns of thought would be shattered. Neurosis might be more prevalent. We might all take to drink to recover our equilibrium if that isn't a contradiction. Meanwhile, we might be less efficient in factory, office and field.

To make the tubes of white paper three-eighths of an inch in diameter and two and three-quarter inches long (standard size), filled with tobacco, takes well over three years, counting from the time the tobacco grower plants his seed. It takes tobacco leaves grown in at least three American States and one foreign nation—the golden Virginia tobacco (which grows in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, as well as the State from which it takes its name); the dark brown Burley, produced in Kentucky and Tennessee; generally a touch of Connecticut or Maryland, and a small dash of aromatic Turkish, which in peacetime comes from Greece, but which has been produced experimentally in South Carolina.

CORN

PAIN GOES
Corn lifts out



Just one drop of Frozol-Ice on any nagging, burning corn . . . and the pain disappears. The anæsthetic action of Frozol-Ice works that fast every time. Soon the corn begins to shrink and becomes so loose you can lift it out with your fingertips, core and all! Frozol-Ice is the safe, instant-drying treatment that does not affect healthy skin. At all chemists.

FROZOL-ICE

CLINTON-WILLIAMS PTY. LTD.

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it's a good formula*

DANDRUFF GOES!



After a few applications of McMahon's Hair Restorer . . . leaving the scalp clean and fresh. McMahon's is quickly effective for scurf, itching and dryness of the scalp and for falling hair. Good, too, for cradle-cap . . . because McMahon's may be used on the tenderest scalp. McMahon's Hair Restorer promotes growth, keeps the hair lustrous and soft.

Obtainable from Chemists, Hair-dressers and Stores.

Wholesale: Craig & Aitken Pty. Ltd., Sydney.

McMahon's
GUARANTEED

HAIR RESTORER

FACTS ABOUT THE AMAZING DDT

A Certain Destroyer of Vermin, It Ranks with Sulphanilamide and Penicillin
as a Major Wartime Scientific Development.

In the winter of 1943 soldiers of the British 8th Army on leave from the Italian front related how the Allies checked a typhus epidemic in Naples in the space of three weeks.

The cause of the epidemic was the deliberate blowing up of the waterworks by the retreating Germans. The British said that British and American soldiers had gone about the streets and into houses, squirting people and dwellings with a powder called the A.L.63, guaranteed to kill body lice, through which the typhus bacillus is transmitted to man. On inquiry, Lieut. Colonel Gapon, Assistant Director of Hygiene, Army Medical Division, confirmed the story.

A.L.63 merely stands for antilouse No. 63. Its chemical composition was kept a secret at the time of the occurrence related, but the formula has since been released. This wonderful powder is a compound of dichlordiphenyltrichlorethane. It is called DDT for short, because no normal person could possibly remember the long, chemical formula.

This preparation has quite a curious history. It was invented 70 years ago by a German research chemist of the name of Othmar Zeidler. An account of it condensed into a few lines published in a technical periodical in 1874 was all that was known about it. Not until recent years did the Basle chemical firm of J. R. Geigy decide to test the formula. The powder turned out to be an excellent insecticide and of great value in agriculture, for instance, for the destruction of the potato beetle. All the possibilities of DDT, however, and new methods of applying it were only discovered during the war by British and American chemists. To judge by all that is known about it to date it is a veritable wonder preparation. It may, in-

deed, be called a universal remedy, considering the scope of its possible use.

In the fight against insect-borne diseases DDT is doing what penicillin has done in the treatment of wounds and M and B in the treatment of fevers of all kinds.

The Army that went to France was supplied with shirts impregnated with DDT as a protection against typhus and of 10,000 soldiers so equipped only six became infested with lice. In the German Army the proportion is on an average five in every 100 men, although they are also supplied with shirts impregnated with some chemical compound supposed to protect them from lice.

In these circumstances the spread of typhus by the Allied armies is reduced to a minimum. What is more important is that DDT, according to the dose used, does not lose its efficacy for six months, notwithstanding that impregnated clothes may have been washed, and it is equally effective in destroying every kind of vermin, such as lice, fleas, bugs, cockroaches, beetles, moths and vermin attacking plants. Insects die within six to 24 hours after they have come into contact with the powder.

Only greenfly, with their wax-covered legs are immune against DDT poisoning. Not so the malaria-carrying mosquitoes. Their eggs, it is true, are impervious to DDT, but their larvae are not, neither are full-grown insects if their breeding-places are treated with DDT mixed with oil. What is true of malaria applies equally to dysentery, cholera, even plague. The insects that transmit the bacilli can be killed with DDT.

One of the most important features of DDT is its easy application. The Americans have invented a small cylinder—the aerosol bomb—from which the powder is squirted by pressure on the flexible

base. DDT is mixed with pyrethrum in the bomb and the cloud of powder squirted into the air immediately kills any winged insect.

Just imagine the joy with which housewives will sprinkle DDT in their kitchens and how clean those kitchens will be. Food will no longer be soiled and spoiled by insects.

What makes the universal application of this remedy possible is its cheapness. It can be easily produced in tens of thousands of tons. This will also render it possible to carry out large-scale cleansing operations in starved and disease-stricken Europe in order to prevent the outbreak or recrudescence of epidemics. Moreover, the fact that the powder remains effective for a protracted period will contribute greatly to the eradication of endemic diseases which flare up in many countries at regular intervals. Typhus, for instance, is endemic in South-eastern and Eastern Europe, where there is an outbreak of it every spring. DDT will make an end once for all of diseases transmitted by vermin.

—Supplement to "The Argus."

*After Golf or
the Races
GET QUICK
RELIEF FOR*



BURNING FEET

When your feet seem on fire—are sore and tired—that's when you need Frostene. Just rub it in—the antiseptic properties of Frostene will soothe the inflamed tissues, reduce the swelling and leave your feet delightfully cool. All chemists sell greaseless, stainless Frostene.

FROSTENE

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it's a good formula*

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H. V. REYNOLDS, Managing Director.

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Experienced Executor

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Milk
Cream
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The Club Man's Diary

(Continued from Page 3.)

Some persons have a remarkable range of memory. They recall readily faces, names, and also incidents associated with men and with women when they were met for the first time. The average memory is clear on one or other of the three. A face will be remembered and, through that, a name recalled eventually, and so on to an incident, or the remembrance of a name will lead to the gradual composition of a personality.

I remember incidents best. Possibly I could tell most people met, after a lapse of years, once recognition was established, an incident associated with our first meeting. If it happen to be an inconvenient memory, I do not mention it. Men, in the majority, are more sensitive beings than women. They naturally dislike being reminded of early irresponsibility or indiscretion; more, they do not like being reminded of their modest beginnings. Some are ashamed of the early struggles of their families. If snobbery were a capital crime, they would have been hanged long ago.

* * *

After reviewing "Sussex and Its Personalities," a "Sydney Morning

Herald" correspondent wrote of a sporting minister:

In the neighbouring parish, Thakeham, the Rev. John Hurst overlooked his parishioners. Once while overlooking, from the pulpit, the two or three that were gathered together one Sunday morning, he cried, "My friends, I think that Mr. Cooper, of the Swan, has a greater congregation than I. Let us repair there!"

A versatile sportsman, he often wore his hunting clothes beneath his surplice. His verger, too, was a keen sportsman.

During a service the verger approached him and whispered in his ear, "There are two partridges in the field outside." The pastor announced to his flock a very long hymn, and when they were in full swing he slipped quickly out of the pulpit. Perhaps the flock did not hear the loud report without, but as the pastor returned to the pulpit he whispered to his verger, "Got 'em."

* * *

A Sydney theatre manager said, in the course of a Court case, that the front row of the dress circle

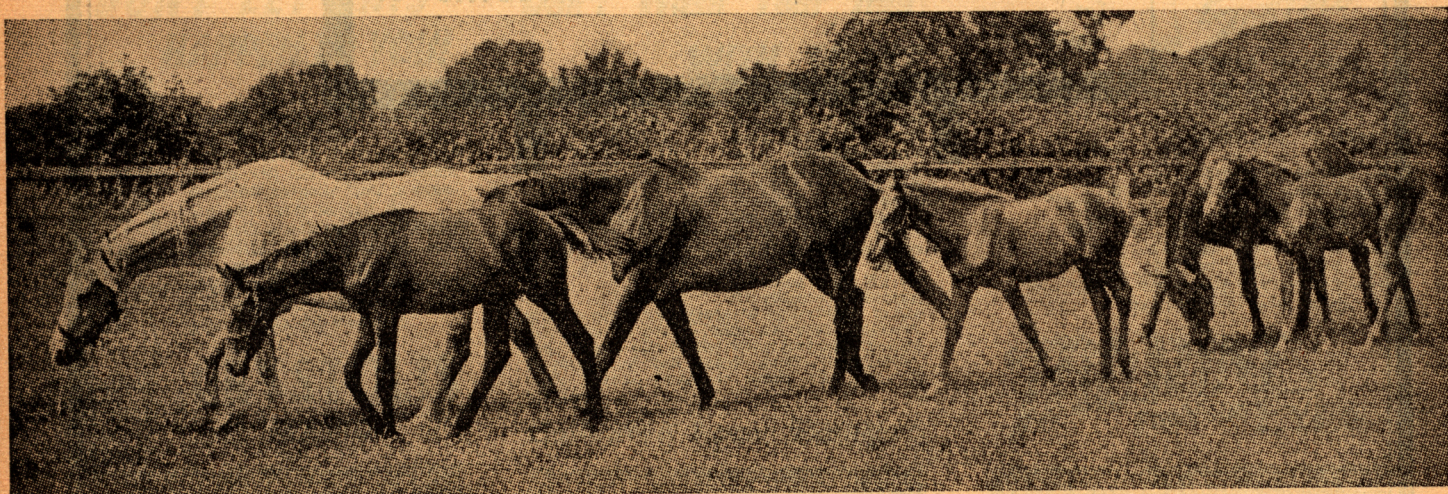
was closed at matinees because children threw bottles over the rails into the stalls below. There have been occasions when, not having had a bottle in my hip-pocket, I have toyed with the idea of wrenching a chair from its moorings and casting it at the screen.

* * *

Newspaper work has habituated me, a highly-strung person, to noise and interruption. The carpenters or the painters—even the plumbers—could be on the premises and I could shut them out by force of concentration. But there's one noise that penetrates my mental fortress: women's voices in practice jumps over the scales. If, and when, Hitler is being edged into the torture chamber, I trust that I may be accorded the opportunity of making a suggestion.

* * *

A woman held up the business at a totalisator window while she tried to recall the name of the horse she had been told to back. "I thought I had marked it in the book," she said, methodically checking each acceptor. Finally, she woke up to the fact that she was looking at the names in the subsequent race. And, after all, she did her money.



Cavalcade of the Great: Myrobella, with her colt foal by Mieuxce; Sun Chariot, with her colt foal by Blue Peter; and Clarence, with her filly foal by Hyperion.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

HOUSE Whisky

(Highland Nectar)

PRODUCE OF SCOTLAND

Bottled under the supervision
of the Commonwealth Customs

THIRD VICTORY LOAN OPENS ON 13th MARCH

The Third Victory Loan, to raise £100,000,000 of new money for war purposes, will be launched on March 13th, and will remain open until April 27th.

Terms will be:—

Five-year bonds maturing in 1950, 2½ per cent.

Sixteen-year bonds maturing in 1961, 3¼ per cent.

For short-term securities the Treasurer would have the right of redemption in 1949, and for long-term in 1950.

Three instalment systems would be offered:—

Ten per cent. on application, the balance to be paid on or before August 1st.

Ten per cent. on application, the balance in three amounts of 30 per cent. on or before June 1, July 2, or August 1.

Ten per cent. on application and nine monthly instalments of 10 per cent.

The Acting Prime Minister has stated that while the instalment provisions would not operate until March 13, cash amounts of £10 and upwards would be accepted at any time for loan subscriptions, interest to be paid from date of lodgment.

Members are invited to subscribe to this Loan through the Club.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES

There is one way to improve them—the British way. When the British light-horse breeding scheme was initiated arrangements were made by the Ministry of Agriculture to examine free of charge all stallions submitted for inspection. In 1920 the Horse Breeding Act came into operation, by which the owner or person in charge of an unlicensed stallion was liable to a fine if he travelled or exhibited for service. No unsound entire was registered. The improvement in British horses was apparent at once.

A similar scheme, under Commonwealth control, would work here. But it would have to apply to mares, too, which must be proved sound as dams if we are to see the old Waler types return.

In 1930 I met an Indian horse buyer at Emerald (C.Q.) just after he had completed a tour of the Peak Downs country and the central west, from which districts so many of the mounts for the Light Horse regiments were obtained 16 years previously. "Twenty years ago," he said, "I could have bought any number up to 1500 head of good horses out here. I couldn't buy 20 now." And having seen and had to suffer riding, some of the horses in the same districts during the next two years I believe him. A mule is a good hack compared with mongrels bred on stations that once produced real horses.—"Begar," in "The Bulletin."

Jumping Powder ?

Some of the old hands (whose cellars are now almost as empty as their days) straighten themselves as though on parade, and tell us that although they thought they'd never get into the saddle again, they've a mind to stage a "come back" in the arena of sport when the war is over. Such is the stimulating effect of good war news!

Those who still have a few bottles of port left are, after dinner, quite sure they'll ride again — ride as straight as ever they did!

Some of them may again put on their stained scarlet coats (rather loose-fitting they'll be!), but five long years have not only whitened grey hairs, but have played the devil with nerve, muscle, and pocket. A good deal of jumping powder would be necessary ere some of them took the place which aforesaid was theirs when hounds ran fastest and straightest. And jumping powder will not be much more plentiful than now for some time after the end of hostilities. — "Horse and Hound."

* * *

A golfer's new year prayer: "Give me the strength to putt so long that I, when speaking to my friends of it, may never have to lie."

DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU!



MR. SMITH



REGRETS



HE DIDN'T
USE

A bald head is the result of neglected dandruff. A quick daily massage with Crystolis Rapid will destroy the hidden dandruff parasite that is causing your hair to fall out . . . and will check baldness NOW! Crystolis Rapid cleanses and invigorates your scalp . . . keeps your hair young and luxuriant . . . stimulates new growth. At all chemists.

CRYSTOLIS RAPID

CLINTON-WILLIAMS PTY. LTD.

If it's a Clinton-Williams product
it's a good formula

Don't Wash Your Hair WITH SOAP!



There's trouble "ahead" for men who wash their hair with soap. Ordinary soaps contain too much alkali—a harsh chemical that dries the scalp, brittles the hair and retards growth. A quick daily "work-out" with Colinated Foam Shampoo, however, gives a neat, well-groomed appearance to the most unruly hair. Colinated Foam replaces the natural oils of the scalp lost by exposure to sun, wind and water—makes hair softer, more pliable, easier to comb, and keeps it in place.

Colinated Foam Shampoo

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Soothe
TIRED BURNING
EYES
after golf or races

A drop of Murine in each eye after a day on the golf links, or on a dusty race track brings amazing relief. Its six extra ingredients completely wash away burning, tiredness and strain.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

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it's a good formula

RACING FIXTURES

1945

JANUARY.

Tattersall's **Monday, 1st**
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 6th
 Rosebery Saturday, 13th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 20th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 27th

FEBRUARY.

Rosehill Saturday, 3rd
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 10th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 17th
 A.J.C. (Warwick Farm) Saturday, 24th

MARCH.

Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 3rd
 A.C.F. Race Meeting (Randwick) Sat. 10th
 Rosehill Saturday, 17th
 A.J.C. (Warwick Farm) Saturday, 24th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 31st

APRIL.

A.J.C. Monday, 2nd
 A.J.C. Saturday, 7th
 Rosehill Saturday, 14th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 21st
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 28th

MAY.

A.J.C. (Warwick Farm) Saturday, 5th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 12th
 Hawkesbury Saturday, 19th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 26th

JUNE.

Rosehill Saturday, 2nd
 Rosebery Saturday, 9th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 16th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 23rd
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 30th

JULY.

Rosehill Saturday, 7th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 14th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 21st
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 28th

AUGUST.

A.J.C. (Warwick Farm) Saturday, 4th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 11th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 18th
 Red Cross Meeting (Randwick), Saturday, 25th

SEPTEMBER.

Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 1st
Tattersall's **Saturday, 8th**
 Rosehill Saturday, 15th
 Hawkesbury Saturday, 22nd
 A.J.C. Saturday, 29th

OCTOBER.

A.J.C. Saturday, 6th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 13th
 City Tattersall's Saturday, 20th
 Rosebery Saturday, 27th

NOVEMBER.

Rosehill Saturday, 3rd
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 10th
 A.J.C. (Warwick Farm) Saturday, 17th
 A.J.C. (Warwick Farm) Saturday, 24th

DECEMBER.

Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 1st
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 8th
 Sydney Turf Club Saturday, 15th
 A.J.C. Saturday, 22nd
 A.J.C. Wednesday, 26th
Tattersall's **Saturday, 29th**

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AUSTRALIAN COMFORTS FUND RACE MEETING

To be held on Randwick Racecourse

Saturday, 10th March, 1945

PROGRAMME

THE DIGGERS' ENCOURAGE HANDICAP.

(For Horses Five-Years-Old and under.)

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £5 each, £1 forfeit if declared to the Secretary of the A.J.C. before 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 8th March; with £500 added. Second horse £100, and third horse £50 from the prize. For horses five-years-old and under which have never, at the time of starting, won a flat race (Maiden and Novice Races excepted) of the value to the winner of more than £75. Lowest handicap weight not less than 7st. Horses to be ridden by Apprentices who have not ridden Twenty (20) winners. **One Mile and a Quarter.**

THE SERVICES HANDICAP.

(For Two-Year-Olds.)

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £8 each, £1 forfeit if declared to the Secretary of the A.J.C. before 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 8th March; with £500 added. Second horse £100, and third horse £50 from the prize. For two-year-olds. Lowest handicap weight, not less than 7st. **Six Furlongs.**

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP.

(For Three-Year-Olds.)

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £5 each, £1 forfeit if declared to the Secretary of the A.J.C. before 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 8th March; with £500 added. Second horse £100, and third horse £50 from the prize. For three-year-olds. Lowest handicap weight, not less than 7st. **One Mile and a Furlong.**

THE QUALITY HANDICAP.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £10 each, £1 forfeit if declared to the Secretary of the A.J.C. before 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 8th March; with £1,000 added. Second horse £200, and third horse £100 from the prize. Highest handicap weight, not more than 9st. 5lb. Lowest handicap weight, not less than 7st. **Seven Furlongs.**

THE AUSTRALIAN COMFORTS FUND CUP.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £10 each, £1 forfeit if declared to the Secretary of the A.J.C. before 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 8th March; with £1,000 added. Second horse £200, and third horse £100 from the prize. Lowest handicap weight, not less than 7st. **One Mile and a Quarter.**

THE WELTER HANDICAP.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of £8 each, £1 forfeit if declared to the Secretary of the A.J.C. before 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 8th March; with £500 added. Second horse £100, and third horse £50 from the prize. Lowest handicap weight, not less than 8st. **One Mile.**

CONDITIONS.

ENTRIES.—The Entries for the above races are to be made with the Secretary of the A.J.C., Sydney; V.R.C., Melbourne; Q.T.C., Brisbane; or N.J.C., Newcastle, before 4 o'clock p.m. on **Monday, 26th February.** The first forfeit of £1 must accompany each entry. If entries are made by telegram the amount of forfeit must also be telegraphed.

WEIGHTS.—Weights to be declared at 10 a.m. on **Monday, 5th March,** or such other time as the Committee may appoint.

ACCEPTANCES.—Acceptances are due with the Secretary, A.J.C., Sydney, **ONLY** at 1 p.m. on **Thursday, 8th March.**

Owners of horses not scratched before that time become liable for the balance of the Sweepstakes.

PENALTIES.—In all flat races (unless otherwise provided) a penalty on the following scale shall be carried by the winner of a handicap flat race after the declaration of weights, viz.: When the value of the prize to the winner is £50 or under, 3lb.; over £50 and not more than £100, 5lb.; over £100, 7lb.

The Committee reserves to itself the right to reject, after acceptance time, all or any of the entries of the lower-weighted horses accepting in any race in excess of the number of horses which would be run in such race without a division, except that provision may be made for three Emergency Acceptors to replace horses scratched or withdrawn from the original acceptance. **No Race will be divided.**

The horses on the same weight to be selected for rejection by lot.

The forfeits paid for horses rejected to be refunded as provided in A.J.C. Rule of Racing 50.

In the case of horses engaged in more than one race on the same day, when such races are affected by the condition of elimination, a horse if an acceptor for more than one race, shall be permitted to start in one race only. The qualification to start to be determined in the order of the races on the advertised programme.

The Committee reserves the power from time to time to alter the date of running, to make any alteration or modification in this programme, alter the sequence of the races and the time for taking entries, declaration of handicaps, forfeits or acceptances, to vary the distance of any race and to change the venue of the meeting, and in the event of the Outer Course being used, races will be run at "About" the distance advertised.

The Committee also reserves to itself the right in connection with any of the above Races, should the conditions existing warrant it, to reduce the amounts of the prize money, forfeits and sweepstakes advertised, and to cancel the meeting should the necessity arise.

Entries for any of the above races shall be subject to the Rules of Racing, By-laws and Regulations of the Australian Jockey Club for the time being in force and by which the nominator agrees to be bound.

6 Bligh Street, Sydney.

GEO. T. ROWE } Joint Hon.
T. T. MANNING } Secretaries.